

ORIGINAL

Decision No. 85720

BEFORE THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

In the matter of the application of
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for
a certificate of public convenience
and necessity to construct, install,
operate, maintain, and use Unit 14
at The Geysers Power Plant together
with transmission lines and related
facilities.

(Electric)

Application No. 54201
(Filed July 23, 1973)

In the matter of the application of
PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY for
a certificate of public convenience
and necessity to construct, install,
operate, maintain, and use Unit 15
at The Geysers Power Plant together
with transmission lines and
related facilities.

(Electric)

Application No. 54696
(Filed March 1, 1974)

Kermit R. Kubitz and Phillip Crane, Attorneys at Law,
for Pacific Gas and Electric Company, applicant.
Marilyn Goode, for Sonoma County Tomorrow & Sierra
Club Geothermal Task Force; Max Thelen, Jr., Attorney at
Law, for K.K. Bechtel; Richard R. Day, Attorney at Law, for
Mrs. Faye Dewey and Tony Cerar; Fayne L. Tucker,
for Lake County Air Pollution Control District staff;
Michael F. O'Donnell, Attorney at Law, for Pacific
Energy Corporation; Ignazio Vella, for the
Santa Rosa Board of Supervisors, First District;
Edward A. Murphy, President, OPOA, and Frank J.
Needles, Retired Attorney, for Oakmont Property
Owners Association; Thomas M. Lufkin, for the
Coalition for Environmental Power Development;
Hamilton Hess, for the Sierra Club; George J.
Taylor, for the State Air Resources Board; Phillip
La Mori, for Electric Power Research Institute;
William Gorenfeld, Attorney at Law, for Middletown
Rancheria Pomo Indians; Britt E. Clapham, II, for
California Indian Legal Services, Middletown Rancheria; and
John M. Heffernan, for Residents of Cobb Valley;
interested parties.

William H. Richmond, and Donald F. X. Finn,
for themselves.
William J. Jennings, Attorney at Law, and John L.
Dutcher, for the Commission staff.

O P I N I O N

Applicant's Request

In this proceeding Pacific Gas and Electric Company (PG&E) seeks an order of the Commission issuing to it a certificate under Section 1001 of the Public Utilities Code of the State of California and the Commission's General Order No. 131 declaring that the safety, health, comfort, and convenience of the public and the present and future public convenience and necessity require or will require the construction, installation, operation, and maintenance of Units 14 and 15 at The Geysers Power Plant, together with transmission lines and related facilities.

Hearings were held before Examiner Gillanders at Santa Rosa on September 23, 24, 25, 26, October 28, 29, 30, 31, and at San Francisco on December 4 and 5, 1975. The examiner issued his Final Environmental Impact Report on January 14, 1976. Exceptions to the report were due not later than February 3, 1976. Exceptions^{1/} and replies to exceptions were filed, thus the matters were submitted for decision on February 18, 1976.

PG&E's Proposal

In this proceeding PG&E seeks a certificate for Units 14 and 15 at The Geysers Power Plant. Unit 14 is to consist of one turbine with a nameplate rating of 114,000 kw designed for steam at 100 pounds per square inch gauge and 355 degrees Fahrenheit, one 132,000 kva, 13,800 volt, hydrogen-cooled generator, one surface contact condenser

^{1/} Although not parties to the proceeding, Union Oil Company of California and Magma Power Company sent letters which were duplicates of PG&E's exception. Therefore, our discussion of PG&E's exception will apply equally to Union and Magma.

with gas ejectors and condensate pumps, and one cooling tower, together with related facilities. The net normal capability of Unit 14 will be 110,000 kilowatts. The unit will be provided with a steam supply of not less than 1,873,700 pounds per hour at a pressure of 100 pounds per square inch gauge and a temperature of approximately 355 degrees Fahrenheit. Transformation will consist of one 132 mva, 13.8-230 kv, 3-phase transformer.

Unit 15 will have a net normal operating capability of 55,000 kilowatts and will consist of a turbine with a nameplate rating of 60,000 kw at a steam flow of 1,073,800 pounds per hour, steam pressure of 100 pounds per square inch (gauge), steam temperature of 338 degrees Fahrenheit; a 70,500 kva, 13,800 volt, hydrogen-cooled generator; a surface contact condenser with gas ejectors and condensate pumps; a cooling tower; and other appurtenant and related facilities. Transformation will consist of one 70,500 kva, 13.8-115/230 kv, three-phase transformer.

Major equipment for the units will be purchased after competitive bidding. Field installation of equipment and other work will be done by prime contractors selected on the basis of competitive bids.

The location of Unit 14 is planned to be about one mile southwest of Geysers Units 9 and 10 on land to be provided by Union Oil Company of California. The site for Unit 15 is located on a small bench near the ridgeline which separates the drainage basins of Big Sulphur Creek and North Branch Little Sulphur Creek. The site is about 17 miles northeast by road from the town of Geyserville.

Transmission Lines

The transmission facility for Unit 14 will consist of a 230 kv single circuit tower line originating at Unit 14. The line will be 1,113 MCM, 61-strand nonspecular aluminum cable with summer normal and summer emergency capacities of 318 and 387 mva, respectively. The route selected proceeds east from Unit 14 about 1 mile to a junction with the 230 kv transmission line which will connect Units 9 and 10 to the future Geysers substation.

The route of the proposed transmission line was selected by PG&E to utilize best the topography of the area to provide for the optimum blending of the line with its environment taking into account the location of the termini, Unit 14, and the tap point. The towers will be of a square base, lattice design averaging about 110 feet in height. This type of tower, along with the nonspecular conductors, will blend into the natural environment better than would single, steel pole-type structures since the latter would be more visible against the foliage of brush and tree covered hillsides.

An existing 115 kv wood pole transmission line traverses the Unit 15 site. This line connects Geysers Units 3 and 4 to PG&E's 115 kv system to the north. Transmission for Unit 15 will consist of simply looping this 115 kv line in and connecting it to the switchyard. A small amount of new transmission line right-of-way directly adjacent to the site is required but, with the exception of three new wood pole structures, no new transmission structures are required.

The lands along the route of the lines are presently zoned unclassified with no change in zoning contemplated. The lands are adaptable for mining, wildlife habitat, and watershed purposes. The route of the proposed transmission lines will not conflict with the provisions of any adopted general plan of the county of Sonoma. There are no parks, recreation areas, scenic areas, settled areas, nor are there any known areas or objects of historical or archaeological significance within one mile of the proposed route of the transmission lines.

Government Agencies

The government agencies from which approvals are required for Units 14 and 15 including the transmission lines, other than this Commission, are the Sonoma County Building Department and the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District.

Steam Supply

Geothermal steam to be used in Unit 14 will be produced from wells located in Sonoma County. Purchase of this steam is covered by two parallel agreements, each dated May 11, 1970, between PG&E and, respectively, Union Oil Company (Union) and Magma and Thermal Power Companies (Magma-Thermal). Geothermal steam to be used in Unit 15 will come from a proven geothermal steam field developed by Pacific Energy Corporation (Pacific) on certain of its properties in north eastern Sonoma County. PG&E will purchase this steam from Pacific in accordance with the terms of an agreement which is substantially similar to PG&E's agreements with its other steam suppliers.

We have consistently held in our decisions^{2/} that the 1970 steam sale contracts have had no anticompetitive effect in the relevant market; that the contracts do not foreclose competition in any measurable share of the relevant market; that more than sufficient energy sources, including geothermal steam, remain available to others to allow them to generate electricity if they choose to do so; that the 1970 steam sale contracts do not unreasonably foreclose competitors from The Geysers steam field; and that PG&E's contractual rights over this portion of The Geysers steam field do not constitute monopoly power in the relevant market.

Our review of the Pacific contract leads us to the same conclusions.

PG&E desires to proceed with the installation of Units 14 and 15 to provide an additional economic source of power for its system to promote the conservation of fossil fuels through utilization of geothermal steam, and to comply with the terms of the geothermal steam sale agreements.

^{2/} Decision No. 85276 dated December 30, 1975 in Application No. 53465 contains detailed discussion, findings of fact, and conclusions of law regarding the 1970 steam sales contracts.

The financial ability of PG&E to construct and operate the proposed units is shown in PG&E's Annual Report to the Commission for the year ended December 31, 1972, filed with the Commission.

PG&E proposes to finance the construction of the units by using to the extent available its working capital, moneys in reserve, funds not required for immediate use, and the proceeds of the issue and sale of such stocks, bonds, notes, or other evidences of indebtedness as the Commission shall hereafter, by proper application, authorize for that purpose. Rates to be charged are the PG&E system electric rates now in effect or as may be authorized by the Commission in the future.

Environmental Matters

A comprehensive record on environmental matters was developed in this proceeding through public hearings, preparation of a Draft EIR by our staff, consultation with public agencies, and presentation of expert testimony and exhibits by various parties, all of which are elements in the EIR process culminating in the issuance of the Final EIR.

This decision includes, pursuant to Rule 17.1 of our rules of practice and procedure, a series of findings based on the Final EIR's coverage of (a) the environmental impact of the proposed action, (b) any adverse environmental effects which cannot be avoided if the proposal is implemented, (c) mitigation measures proposed to minimize the impact, (d) alternatives to the proposed action, (e) the relationship between local short-term uses of man's environment and the maintenance and enhancement of long-term productivity, (f) any irreversible environmental changes which would be involved in the proposed action should it be implemented, and (g) the growth-inducing impact of the action.

Findings of Fact

1. Undisputed evidence demonstrates the need for the new electric generation to be provided by Geysers Units 14 and 15.

2. PG&E is a publicly regulated utility engaged inter alia, in the generation, transmission, and distribution of electric power in northern and central California. PG&E generates electric power in hydroelectric plants, nuclear plants, fossil fuel plants, and geothermal plants.

3. Development of the available supplies of geothermal steam which are known to be of practical value for the generation of electric power is in the best interest of the State.

4. Geothermal steam has some advantages as a power source for electric generation over other forms of energy:

- a. Its use produces a minimal adverse effect on the environment, as no combustion exists by which combustion by-products may be released into the atmosphere.
- b. The power plants are proving to be highly reliable since need for a boiler system is eliminated.
- c. Its use conserves other forms of natural resource energy, especially fossil fuels.

5. Geothermal steam has some disadvantages as a power source for electric generation in comparison with other forms of energy:

- a. The technology for use of the steam and for estimation of steam reserves is still in the pioneering stage, and thus risks associated with making large capital expenditures in order to use the steam are greater than those associated with constructing more conventional power plants.
- b. Shutting down steam wells can damage the wells. Thus, it is best not to use geothermal plants for peaking (low-load factor) operation, and such plants are better used for base load (high-load factor) operation.
- c. Since geothermal steam can only be transmitted economically for a maximum of about one to one and one-half miles, and the generating plants have no boilers which can be converted to other energy fuels, the plants are especially vulnerable in the event a local steam supply fails.

d. In generating electricity at The Geysers certain noncondensable gases which are contained in the steam are released into the atmosphere, thereby adding to noncondensable gas emissions in the area which result either naturally or through steam well production. One of these gases is hydrogen sulfide, the odor of which is found disagreeable by many persons. As yet there is no proven process for preventing emissions of hydrogen sulfide in the generation process, although PG&E is endeavoring to develop a process which will do so.

6. Production of geothermal steam is still a developing technology. After years of actual production at The Geysers, it is still not known whether such production is from one field or more than one field. There are conflicting data on this point.

7. The geothermal steam resources at The Geysers are themselves relatively small and unimportant compared to the total available sources for generating electricity in the relevant market, which include nuclear and fossil fuels, hydro, and geothermal steam, available in the geographical area lying north of the Tehachapi Mountains.

8. The long-term and the exclusive dealing provisions of the steam sale contracts are reasonable and in the public interest. They are necessary to assure a reliable supply of steam for the full life of the generation and transmission equipment installed to utilize it, and thus give PG&E an opportunity to recover the investment made in pioneering the development and use of geothermal steam as a source of energy for electric power generation.

9. The provision of the steam sale contracts that, in the event PG&E does not exercise its right to purchase steam within a specified length of time, the steam supplier can sell the steam to others or use it itself for "process, chemical, or manufacturing purposes" does not preclude sale or use of the steam for generating electricity.

10. The long-term nature of the contracts is not unreasonable in view of the large investment required to construct the generating plants and necessary transmission lines and the continuing need of the public for electric power.

11. The provision of the steam sale contracts that the suppliers compensate PG&E, if they sell steam to others and thereafter steam supplies for PG&E plants are reduced, is not unreasonable in view of the large investment required to construct the generating plants and necessary transmission lines, the need of the public for a reliable, long-term source of electric power, and the newness of the technology of production of geothermal steam.

12. The steam sale contracts assure the continued long-term availability of geothermal steam at a reasonable price for generating electric power.

13. Development of the ability to use geothermal steam for electric power production at The Geysers might not have been possible if PG&E had not participated in the pioneering by constructing generating plants.

14. If PG&E had not entered into the present contracts with Union, Magma-Thermal, and Pacific Energy the developers would have had no market for their steam, and no funds with which to continue their development of the new resource, until some speculative time in the future.

15. PG&E's obligations under the steam sale contracts to construct generating plants and purchase steam are conditioned upon its obtaining certificates of public convenience and necessity from this Commission. This Commission has the jurisdiction and authority to consider any possible anticompetitive effects of these contracts each time a certificate is sought and can protect the public interest as circumstances in the future may warrant.

16. The steam sale contracts commit PG&E to operate the geothermal steam plants at a high-load factor (i.e., base-load operation).

17. The cost of steam for the electric energy produced at The Geysers is based on a complex formula that reflects PG&E's weighted average costs of fossil and nuclear fuel from the preceding year.

18. PG&E load forecasts demonstrate that PG&E will have a retail and wholesale market for the electric power which will be produced at The Geysers Units 14 and 15.

19. Presently, PG&E is the only willing and able purchaser of geothermal steam at The Geysers.

20. Any impact of the steam sale contracts on freedom of trade is remote and speculative.

21. It is in the public interest to encourage the development of the technology for the use of geothermal steam for the production of electric power.

22. PG&E's present steam sale contracts promote the development of the technology for such use of geothermal steam.

23. PG&E does not have the power to exclude other potential users of geothermal steam from wells at The Geysers which are not under contract to PG&E.

24. The purpose of the existing steam sale contracts is not anticompetitive. The restrictive provisions and lengthy term of contracts were and are necessitated by the unique characteristics of geothermal steam, the present state of knowledge of geothermal steam production, and the need of PG&E as a public utility to obtain reliable power sources for its generators.

25. The existing steam sale contracts have had no anticompetitive effect in the relevant market. The contracts do not foreclose competition in any measurable share of the relevant market. More than sufficient energy sources, including geothermal steam, remain available to others to allow such entities to generate electricity if they choose to do so.

26. The existing steam sale contracts do not unreasonably fore-close competitors from The Geysers steam field. PG&E's contractual rights over this portion of The Geysers field do not constitute monopoly power in the relevant market.

27. Considering all the evidence introduced concerning the steam sale contracts and their competitive effects, it is clear that they are consistent with the public convenience and necessity.

The Commission has carefully considered the evidence on environmental matters contained in the Final EIR, and makes the following findings pursuant to Rule 17.1(j)(3) of its Rules of Practice and Procedure:

Environmental Impact of the Proposed Action

28. PG&E claims that it is now capable of meeting the air quality standards prescribed by the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District as such standards apply to Units 14 and 15. Based on his evaluation of the record the examiner, as stated in the Final EIR, noted that:

"7. The Stretford process is an effective hydrogen sulfide abatement system now practicable for installation on Units 14 and 15. If installed, as proposed, on Units 14 and 15 emissions of H₂S from the units will meet the requirements set forth in the California ambient air-quality standard."

In its exceptions the State Air Resources Board (ARB) states that even with abatement Units 14 and 15 will:

"...emit substantial additional amounts of H₂S into the air in a region where concentrations of this pollutant already exceed the California ambient air quality standard."

The ARB proposed the following substitute findings:

"The Stretford process, while of measureable benefit, is not a totally effective H₂S abatement system. When H₂S emissions from the other geysers units are added to those of Units 14 and 15, even with controls operating, the California ambient air quality standard will not be met. Additional emissions from Units 14 and 15 will exacerbate this problem."

As conditions upon the granting of a certificate for Units 14 and 15 at The Geysers, the ARB recommended the following:

- "1. Production of evidence that the H₂S abatement system to be installed on Units 14 and 15 represents the most thorough and best control technology available.
- "2. Production of evidence that effective H₂S abatement equipment is installed at existing power plants (Units 1 through 11) and in effective use before Units 14 and 15 are put into service.
- "3. Establishment of a program of monitoring H₂S in ambient air to substantiate the effectiveness of abatement procedures."

PG&E in its reply points out that the degree of abatement required on existing units is a responsibility of the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District. The Air Pollution Control Officer of that district testified that he would not grant authority to construct further units unless abatement action were undertaken on existing units.

With regard to ARB's proposed conditions, PG&E offered the following:

- "a. Evidence satisfying Condition 1 is already in the record which negates the need for any such condition.
- "b. Proposed Condition 2 has already been applied, in effect, by the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution District and need not be repeated in this proceeding.
- "c. A monitoring program as proposed in Condition 3 has already been established and placed in operation. Thus, again, the condition is not required to be included in the certificate."

We have reviewed the record, the Final EIR, and the exceptions and replies thereto and conclude that granting the applications will have no significant impact on the environment due to H₂S emissions.

However, in accordance with Orange County Air Pollution Control District v PUC (1971) 4 Cal 3d 945, our approval can be negated by the Northern Sonoma County Air Pollution Control District as a result of the concern expressed by ARB.

Any Adverse Environmental Effects Which Cannot Be Avoided if the Proposal is Implemented

29. If the construction is done as proposed, there will be a loss of wildlife habitat.

Mitigation Measures Proposed to Minimize the Impact

30. The witness for the California Department of Fish and Game testified as follows:

"There will still remain an area of wildlife habitat which will be lost at each site from covering by buildings and pavement.

"For mitigation of this loss, we recommend that the collective amount of such areas for the power plants be determined, and an equivalent area be purchased or reserved and maintained for wildlife until such time as the power plant sites are restored to original condition.

"We have no suggestions for such possible mitigation areas at this time."

The examiner in his Final EIR concluded that:

"3. The construction of the units will cause loss of wildlife habitat unless PG&E replaces the lost habitat with an equivalent area."

PG&E formerly filed an exception (Union Oil and Magma Power, by letter, joined with PG&E).

PG&E submits that adequate mitigation for loss of wildlife habitat can be accomplished without requiring PG&E to purchase additional property.

PG&E states that it can accept Condition 4 on page 15 of the Final EIR with the understanding that "replacement wildlife habitat" means pursuant to PG&E's proposed revegetation and erosion control programs. PG&E is willing to go beyond these programs to include enhancement of wildlife habitat on lands surrounding Geysers Units 14 and 15 and along the transmission line rights-of-way, with the consent of the landowners. To remove any doubt on this score PG&E suggests that the condition be worded as follows:

- "4. Replacement wildlife habitat being provided by the erosion control and revegetation program described by PG&E including enhancement of wildlife habitat on lands adjoining Units 14 and 15 and along the transmission line rights-of-way for these units with the consent of the landowners of said property."

The record shows that PG&E did not purchase any land for its installations at The Geysers. The record also shows that the steam suppliers do not purchase land.

All land is leased from the property owners. Between the two units and their associated steam supply fields over 1,500 acres are leased. Surely PG&E can arrange for another 15 acres of leased ground that can be devoted to wildlife habitat for as long as the units and their associated steam fields exist. We will order PG&E to make lease arrangements for the equivalent area covered by Units 14 and 15; we expect PG&E to work with the Department of Fish and Game in determining suitable replacement sites.

Alternatives to the Proposed Action
Alternative Types of Generation

31. In the event of "no Project" as an alternative, PG&E would attempt to generate sufficient power for its system needs by utilizing other resources on its system. In this event, its system would consume substantially greater quantities of fuel oil than it would if Units 14 and 15 were in operation. This would result in an increased amount of air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere at some other locations in California.

Relationship Between Local Short-Term Uses
Of Man's Environment and the Maintenance
And Enhancement of Long-Term Productivity

32. There are no irreversible and long-term impacts of Units 14 and 15. Short-term effects would be the impact on air quality and the temporary effects resulting from plant construction. Balanced against these environmental effects are PG&E's obligation to provide needed electric energy in its service territory and the adverse impacts, both social and environmental, of any failure to do so.

33. The only short-term use of the environment involved in construction and operation of the proposed transmission lines is in the use of land in the transmission line corridors. Balanced against this short-term use are the energy needs of PG&E's customers in the northern California area.

Irreversible Environmental Changes Which
Would be Involved if the Proposed Action
Should be Implemented

34. There are no irreversible environmental effects of the proposed construction and operation of Units 14 and 15.

35. There are no irreversible environmental changes involved in the construction and operation of PG&E's proposed transmission lines.

Growth Inducing Impact of the Proposed Action

36. Construction and operation of Units 14 and 15 will have some minimal growth inducing impact resulting from the addition of construction employees during construction of the unit and some permanent employees for operation of the plants. These permanent employees will presumably live in the area and to that extent there will be some growth. In addition, there will be some secondary effects resulting from the impact of the additional property taxes and new employees' salaries on the local economy.

37.a. The need to build Units 14 and 15 in order to provide reliable electric service is a response to anticipated growth in PG&E's territory.

b. Units 14 and 15, as a generating resource in an integrated system, can affect growth in PG&E's service territory to some extent in the sense that reliable electric service is a factor. However, growth causation obviously involves more direct factors such as zoning and the attractions of climate and economic opportunity.

c. Without additional generating capacity, reliable electric service could not be maintained, even for present customers, as new customers are added and sufficient load growth occurs. In that event PG&E would not meet one of its fundamental public utility obligations.

38. The transmission lines associated with Units 14 and 15 are being constructed to meet expected electrical demand, not to create any increased demand.

Environmental Assessment in the Aggregate

39. In summary, the project should not, on balance, have a significant effect on the environment.

40. The public safety, health, comfort, convenience, and necessity require the installation, maintenance, operation, and use of Units 14 and 15 together with transmission lines and related facilities at The Geysers Power Plant in compliance with the terms of the geothermal steam sale agreements, and that the requested certificate be issued.

41. The proposed new project does not compete with any person, firm, or public or private corporation in the public utilities business, for furnishing or supplying electric service to the public in or adjacent to the territory in which PG&E's geothermal steam electric generating unit operates.

42. The proposed construction of Units 14 and 15 does not have the effect of limiting or preventing the generation by others of electricity from geothermal steam produced in The Geysers area.

43. PG&E is pursuing a test program on its operating units designed to minimize emissions of hydrogen sulfide. PG&E will furnish the results of these tests to the Air Resources Board and will otherwise cooperate with the Board. As a matter of law, PG&E must comply with applicable air quality regulations lawfully adopted. Thus, there is no need to delay the issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity for Units 14 and 15.

44. The construction of the proposed facility:

- a. Is reasonably required to meet area demands for present and/or future reliable and economic electric service; and
- b. Will not produce an unreasonable burden on natural resources, aesthetics of the area in which the proposed facilities are to be located, public health, and safety, air and water quality in the vicinity, or parks, recreational and scenic areas, or historic sites and buildings or archaeological sites.

45. The features of the contracts referred to in these findings of fact which give PG&E exclusive control over the areas described in those contracts are not against the public interest, necessity, convenience, and welfare; in such respects such contracts are not in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states; they do not monopolize or attempt to monopolize a part of the trade among the several states; they do not propose a combination of acts to create and carry out restrictions in trade or commerce within this state, and do not prevent competition in manufacturing, making, transportation, sale, or purchase of electric energy in this state, and thus are not in violation of the Cartwright Act.

The action taken herein is not to be considered as indicative of amounts to be included in future proceedings for the purpose of determining just and reasonable rates.

The Notice of Determination for the project is attached as Appendix A to this decision, and the Commission certifies that the Final EIR has been completed in compliance with CEQA and the Guidelines and that it has reviewed and considered the information contained in the EIR.

Based on the foregoing findings the Commission concludes that the Units 14 and 15 generation and transmission projects should be authorized in the manner and to the extent set forth in the following order.

O R D E R

IT IS ORDERED that:

1. Certificates of public convenience and necessity are granted to Pacific Gas and Electric Company to construct and operate Units 14 and 15 at The Geysers Power Plant together with transmission lines and related facilities as finally proposed by Pacific Gas and Electric Company in this proceeding and as conditioned by the following:
 - a. The units being constructed as described in PG&E's final testimony, except where changes are required by competent authority;
 - b. Berms and/or other containment being provided at the units to handle condensate spills;
 - c. Storm drains being constructed in accordance with the requirements of the Sonoma County Water Agency; and
 - d. Replacement wildlife habitat being provided.
2. In the design and construction of Units 14 and 15, Pacific Gas and Electric Company is authorized to make provisions for the installation of hydrogen sulfide abatement equipment for the units which may be required by any other governmental agency having jurisdiction by law.

3. Pacific Gas and Electric Company shall file with this Commission a detailed statement of the capital cost of The Geysers Power Plant Units 14 and 15, together with transmission lines and related facilities, within one year following the date Units 14 and 15 are placed in commercial operation.

4. The authorization granted shall expire if not exercised within three years from the effective date hereof.

The Executive Director of the Commission is directed to file a Notice of Determination for the project, with contents as set forth in Appendix A to this decision, with the Secretary for Resources.

The effective date of this order shall be twenty days after the date hereof.

Dated at San Francisco, California, this 20th day of APRIL, 1976.

William J. Lyons President
Thomas L. Stulgen
Robert R. Baker Commissioners

Commissioner D. W. Holmes, being necessarily absent, did not participate in the disposition of this proceeding.

APPENDIX A
NOTICE OF DETERMINATION

TO: ☒ Secretary for Resources
1415 Ninth Street, Room 1311
Sacramento, California 95814

FROM: (Lead Agency)

California Public Utilities
Commission
350 McAllister Street
San Francisco, CA 94102

☐ County Clerk
County of _____

SUBJECT: Filing of Notice of Determination in compliance with Section 21105
or 21152 of the Public Resources Code

| | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| Project Title Geysers Units 14 and 15 Related Transmission Lines | |
| State Clearinghouse Number (if submitted to State Clearinghouse) | |
| Contact Person William R. Johnson | Telephone Number 415-557-1487 |
| Project Location Geysers, Sonoma County | |
| Project Description: Application by Pacific Gas and Electric Company to California Public Utilities Commission for a certificate to construct, install, operate, maintain, and use Units 14 and 15 at The Geysers Power Plant together with transmission lines and related facilities (A.54201 and A.54696). | |

This is to advise that the California Public Utilities Commission
(Lead Agency)
has made the following determinations regarding the above described project:

1. The project has been ☒ approved by the Lead Agency.
☐ disapproved
2. The project ☐ will have a significant effect on the environment.
☒ will not (See Decision No. _____ attached.)
3. ☒ An Environmental Impact Report was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA.
- ☐ A Negative Declaration was prepared for this project pursuant to the provisions of CEQA. A copy of the Negative Declaration is attached.

Date Received for Filing

Signature William R. Johnson
Executive Director
Title